

divisions or districts manned by district officers. Military officers also had considerable functions in varying degrees, and sometimes chiefs were co-opted in local administration. Each recognised chief was given official papers, a cane, hat, flag and uniforms because the administration was more or less a military one. (*Write brief notes on chiefs and German Administration e.g. Charles Atangana, Martin Paul Samba, Duala Manga Bell etc.*)

It is important to note that in the 1880s the administration was confined to the coast around Douala and Victoria. With the opening of the interior, garrisons of troops were stationed at crucial points and handed to civilians after some calm and time. Douala became the first capital 1885-1901. Thereafter, it moved to Buea 1901 and Buea remained the German capital until after World War I that the French colonial authorities moved the capital to Yaounde.

The **Judiciary** had separate courts for Europeans and for Africans and had separate fines. For example, in the case of rape of an African woman, a German could be given 10 years imprisonment while a Cameroonian offender could be sentenced to death. The Supreme Court was in Buea while three other major ones were in Douala, Kribi and Lomie. Chiefs started presiding over civil cases from 1891. The commonest form of punishment, was the whip. The death sentence, was passed on the following: all cases punishable in Germany with 10 years: endangering a railway train, rape on a European, armed resistance to a German official during work, etc.

B) The Economy

The economic policy of the colony was determined by the economic interest of the German trading firms in Cameroon, the colonial administration and the German market. Before 1884 the two most important firms were the Woermann and the Jantzen and Thormahlen firms. After 1884 many other firms were established and many plantations were opened. In order to achieve their economic goal they created first, the committee for the importation of products from